DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 064 594 AC 012 683

AUTHOR	Whalen, Mary
TITLE	Proposed Legislation on Veterans' Education and Training Benefits, 92nd Congress, 1st Session.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Congressional Research Service.
REPORT NO	UB-372-US-D-72-39-ED
PUB DATE	7 Feb 72
NOTE	49p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Educational Legislation; *Federal Aid; *Federal Legislation; Legislation; Military Personnel; *Tuition Grants; *Veterans; *Veterans Education
IDENTIFIERS	United States Congress

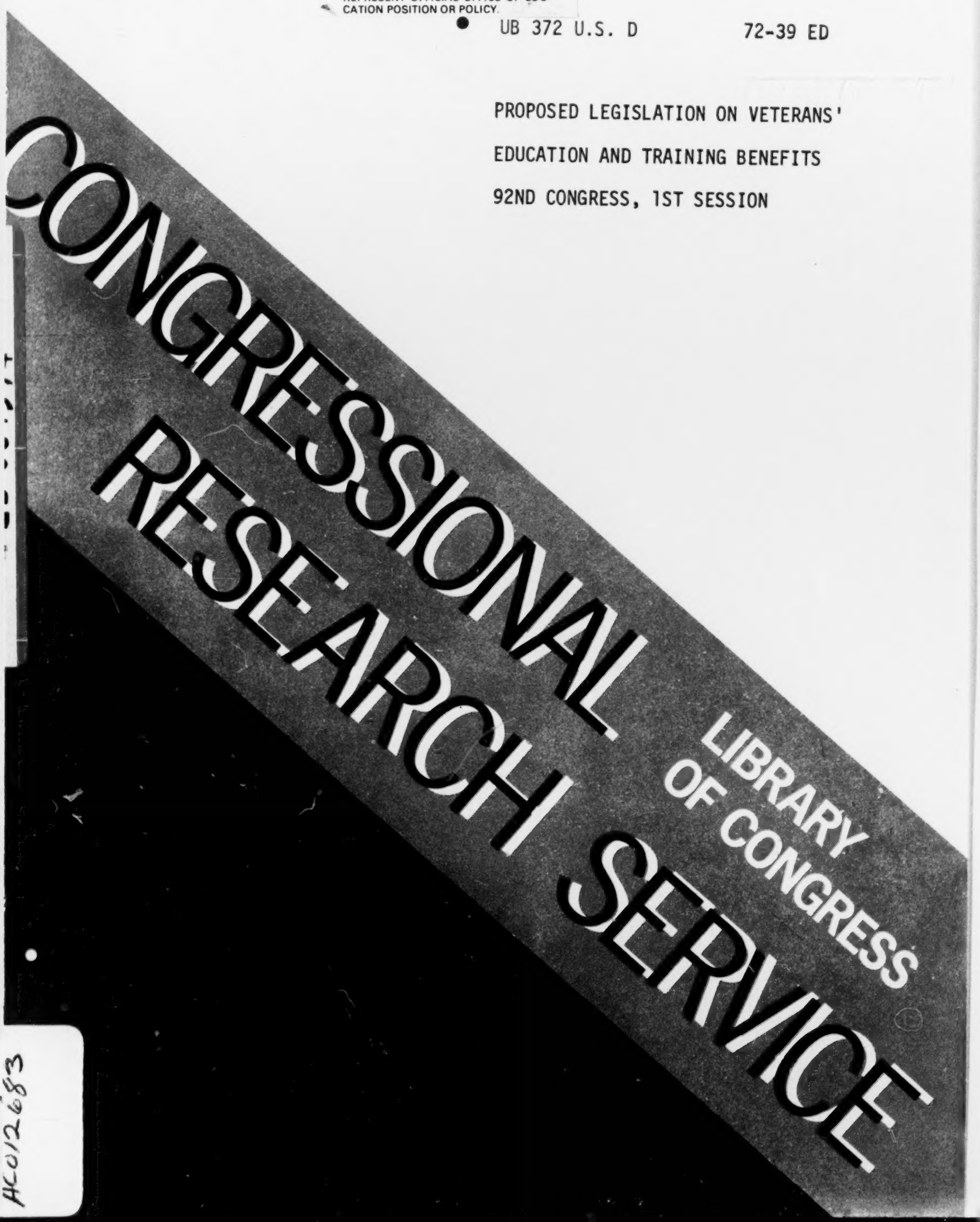
ABSTRACT

Bills which have been introduced in the first session of the 92nd Congress on the subject of veterans' education and training benefits and which have been referred to the Veterans' Affairs Committees in either the House or the Senate are individually summarized. They are classified under the following headings: (1) educational assistance allowances; (2) new programs; (3) changes in entitlement and eligibility; (4) changes in War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act; and (5) changes in administration. A short historical background of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefit Program and a chart showing the basic changes in the GI Bill from 1944 to the present are included. (CL)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEH REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

UB 372 U.S. D 72-39 ED

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON VETERANS'
EDUCATION AND TRAINING BENEFITS
92ND CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION



AC012683

Table of Contents

	Page
I. Introduction	i
II. Historical background.....	ii
Table I	1
III. Proposed legislation.....	18
A. Listing.....	18
B. Educational Assistance Allowances.....	19
1. Split in tuition and subsistance payments.....	19
a. S. 1918.....	20
b. S. 2163.....	20
c. H.R. 9824.....	21
d. H.R. 10504.....	22
2. Increases in 'Lump Sum' Assistance.....	23
a. S. 2161.....	23
b. H.R. 3351.....	23
c. H.R. 9779.....	24
d. H.R. 10168.....	24
e. H.R. 10169.....	25
f. H.R. 11954.....	26
C. New Programs.....	29
1. S. 740.....	29
2. S. 2666.....	32
3. S. 2744.....	33
4. H.R. 6904.....	36
5. H.R. 8266.....	36
D. Changes in Entitlement and Eligibility.....	38
1. S. 2660	38
2. H.R. 232	38
3. H.R. 298	38
4. H.R. 413	39
5. H.R. 5052.....	39
6. H.R. 7659.....	39
7. H.R. 8282.....	40
8. H.R. 9968.....	40

	Page
E. Changes in War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act.....	41
1. H.R. 5053.....	41
2. H.R. 5188.....	41
3. H.R. 7668.....	41
4. H.R. 10775.....	42
F. Changes in Administration.....	43
1. H.R. 8094.....	43
2. H.R. 8604.....	43
3. H.R. 9894.....	43
4. H.R. 11400.....	44
5. H.R. 11534.....	44
6. H.R. 10605.....	44

I. Introduction

This report describes the bills which have been introduced in the 1st session of the 91st Congress on Veterans' Education and Training Benefits and which have been referred to the Veterans' Affairs Committees in either the House or the Senate. Each bill is briefly summarized. A short historical background of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefit Program is included as is a chart showing the basic changes in the GI Bill from 1944 to the present.

Two other major pieces of legislation in the 92nd Congress relate to veterans education and training. The Higher Education Amendments of 1971 as passed by the Senate and the House (S. 659, H.R. 7248), includes several provisions pertaining to veterans education: (1) a work-study program for Community Learning would be created and would give preference to Vietnam-era veterans; (2) veterans' family income would be excluded in the determination of need for Educational Opportunity Grants and National Defense Education Act Loans; (3) grants given to institutions of higher learning would be partially determined by the number of Vietnam-era veterans enrolled.

The Health Manpower Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-157) also includes several provisions which are designed through special grants to encourage veterans to enter the health manpower field.

II. Historical Background

There were a few provisions for a veterans' educational readjustment program before 1944, but a comprehensive program of benefits began with the Servicemens' Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the World War II'GI Bill of Rights'. This began a progression of amendments and later 'GI Bills'. The World War II GI Bill was amended several times before the passage of the 'Korean War GI Bill', Public Law 550 in the 82nd Congress. This bill was subsequently amended. The 'Cold War GI Bill' was passed in the 89th Congress, P.L. 89-358 and was also amended. P.L. 89-358 with its amendments is the presently applicable law for veterans' educational and training benefits. The provisions of the three major laws as they were last amended are found in table 1.

BRIEF COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944, AS AMENDED; THE VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1952, AS AMENDED; AND THE VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED.

Subject	"World War II GI Bill"	"Korean War GI Bill"	"Cold War GI Bill"
Statement of Purpose	To provide Federal Government aid for readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans (quoted from title of the Act; no explicit statement of purpose).	To provide vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to servicemen and women whose vocational ambitions were interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty during a period of national emergency; and to help such persons in attaining the educational training status they might normally have obtained had they not served their country.	To enhance and make more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the U.S.; to extend the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; to provide vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to those service men and women whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955; and to aid such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained had they not served their country.
Qualifying Service Period	September 16, 1940 through July 25, 1947 (termination of World War II).	June 27, 1950, through January 31, 1955. For persons on active duty on January 31, 1955, the qualifying period was from June 27, 1950 until the date of the person's first discharge or release from active duty occurring after January 31, 1955.	After January 31, 1955.

Subject	"World War II GI Bill"	"Korean War GI Bill"	"Cold War GI Bill"
Definition of Eligible Veteran	An individual who, during the qualifying period: (1) served 90 days or more on active duty and was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; or (2) served on active duty for less than 90 days and was discharged for a service-connected disability; and (3) was not over age 25 at the time he entered the service; or (4) whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his service. No individuals still on active duty were eligible to receive assistance. The qualifying period was computed exclusive of any period of time the individual was assigned to a course of education or specialized training while in the Armed Forces.	An individual who, during the qualifying period: (1) served 90 days or more on active duty and was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; or (2) served on active duty and was discharged for a service-connected disability. No individuals still on active duty were eligible to receive assistance. The qualifying period was computed exclusive of any period of time the individual was assigned to a course of education or specialized training while in the Armed Forces.	An individual who: (1) has served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, some part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and has been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; or (2) has been discharged from active duty, after January 31, 1955, for a service-connected disability. An individual, while still in the Armed Forces is also eligible after the individual has served continuously for at least 2 years. The qualifying period is computed exclusive of any period of time the individual was assigned to a course of education, specialized training, or "active duty for training" in the Armed Forces.

SUBJECT	"WORLD WAR II GI BILL"	"KOREAN GI BILL"	"COLD WAR GI BILL"
Duration of Education and Training Entitlement	1 year of education or training plus the length of service during the qualifying period, less the period of education or specialized training while in service. The total entitlement was not to exceed 4 years or the equivalent in continuous part-time study.	1 1/2 times the duration of the veteran's active duty service during the qualifying service period, with a maximum entitlement of 36 months. Veterans who had accrued entitlement under other Acts could receive a maximum combined period of entitlement of 48 months. Any period of education or specialized training an individual was assigned to while in the Armed Forces was not considered in computing the period of entitlement.	1 1/2 months of full-time education for each month, or parts thereof, of active duty not to exceed 36 months. Veterans who have accrued entitlement under more than one education program under this Act, may receive a maximum combined period of entitlement of 48 months. Any period of education or specialized training an individual is assigned to while in the Armed Forces is not considered in computing the period of entitlement. The entitlement period is prorated for individuals pursuing less than a full-time course of study.

Subject	"World War II GI Bill"	"Korean GI Bill"	"Cold War GI Bill"
Commencement and time limitations on educational and training programs	An eligible veteran had to begin his educational or training program within 4 years after his discharge or prior to July 26, 1951 (4 years after the termination of World War II), whichever was later. He had to complete his education or training program before July 26, 1956 (9 years after the termination of World War II).	An eligible veteran had to begin his education or training program within 3 years after his discharge or release from active duty. He had to complete his program within 8 years after his discharge or release from active duty.	No mandatory commencement period. An eligible individual must use his entitlement within a period of 8 years, to be counted from: (1) the date of last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955; or (2) June 1, 1966, whichever is later.
Allowable Programs of Education and Training	Any full-time or part-time course of study or training at an approved educational or training institution which accepted or retained the eligible veteran. Educational or training institutions included: public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job or any State or Federal apprenticeship training agency. Correspondence courses were also included under certain conditions.		

Subject	"World War II GI Bill"	"Korean GI Bill"	"Cold War GI Bill"
Allowable Programs of Education and Training		Any unit or course of study necessary for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective, which could be pursued in: (1) an educational institution (elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution, or other adult education institution); or (2) a training establishment (business or other establishments which, either independently or in cooperation with colleges, universities, or government agencies provide apprentice or other training on the job). Correspondence courses and flight training were also included with certain conditions.	Any unit or course of study which is necessary for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective, and which may be pursued in a secondary or post-secondary educational institution. Assistance is provided in obtaining college-level, including graduate and post-graduate, as well as below-college-level education, and education in trade, vocational, and technical schools, flight training (under certain circumstances), on-the-job training, and farm cooperative training. Education may be pursued through correspondence courses (under certain circumstances), and part-time education is permitted. A Predischarge Education Program (PREP) is provided for those not yet discharged from the armed services. Special assistance to enable eligible veterans to obtain a high school diploma or take refresher or remedial courses is also provided.

This section shows each amendment which affected assistance allowance separately.

SUBJECT	"Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944" PL 78-346 June 22, 1944
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance	Basic monthly assistance payment rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents	
	None	One or more
Full-time institutional training:	$50	$75
Part-time courses and courses for which the individual received compensation for productive labor:	("such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances as may be determined by the administrator")	

The basic monthly assistance payments were supplemented with up to $500 per year that could be paid by the Veteran's Administration to the school for tuition and other school fees.

The tuition and other school fees payment was not payable to establishments furnishing apprentice on-the-job training.

SUBJECT	Public Law 79-268 December 28, 1945
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance	Basic monthly assistance payment rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents	
	None	One or more
Full-time Institutional training:	$65	$90
Part-time courses and courses for which the individual received compensation for productive labor:	(retains provisions of 78-346)	
Tuition fees; retains provision of P.L. 78-346		
Apprentice, on-the-job training:		
retains provisions of P.L. 78-346		

Payment for correspondence courses to be computed on the basis of established costs for the course of study, not to exceed $500, and did not include the monthly subsistence allowance.

SUBJECT	P.L. 80-411 February 14, 1948			
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance	Basic monthly assistance payment rates:			
	Type of Program	Number of Dependents		
	Full-time Institutional training:	None	One	More than One
	Part-time courses and courses for which the individual received compensation for productive labor:	$75	$105	$120
		("retains the provisions of 79-268")		
	Tuition and fees:	retains the provisions of 79-268		
	Apprentice on-the-job training:	retains the provisions of 79-268		
	Correspondence Study:	retains the provisions of 79-268		

CRS-8

SUBJECT	PUBLIC LAW 81-266 August 24, 1949			
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance	Basic monthly assistance payment rates:			
	Type of Program	Number of Dependents		
	Full-time institutional training:	None	One	Two
		(retains provisions of 80-411)		
	Part-time courses and courses for which the individual received compensation for productive labor:	(retains provisions of 80-411)		
	Tuition and fees:	Retains provisions of 80-411)		
	Correspondence courses:	"	"	" "

Flight-training in connection with a veteran's present or contemplated busibess or occupation, testified to by 2 witnesses, will be considered an applicable form of training, to be paid as correspondence courses are.

SUBJECT	"KOREAN GI BILL" 82-550 July 16, 1952

Amount of Educational or Training Assistance

Basic monthly assistance payment rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents		
	None	One	More than One
Institutional			
Full-time	$110	$135	$160
3/4 time	80	100	120
1/2 time	50	60	80
Institutional and on-the-job training combined over half-time	90	110	130
Apprentice or other on-the-job training over 1/2 time	70	85	105
Institutional on-farm training	95	110	130

Payments for apprentice or other on-the-job training and for institutional on-farm training were subject to reduction as training progressed.

Payments for correspondence study to be computed on the basis of established charges involved.

SUBJECT	"KOREAN GI BILL" 82-550
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance (cont'd.)	Payments for institutional study on less than a half-time basis computed on the basis of the established charges or $110 per month whichever is less. Payments for Flight-training computed at the rate of 75 per annum of the established charge. If the flight-training is in addition to other courses of training the allowance for flight-training will be paid in addition to other allowances.

SUBJECT	COLD WAR GI BILL 89-358 March 3, 1966

Amount of Educational or Training Assistance

Basic monthly assistance payment rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents		
	None	One	Two or More
Institutional			
Full-time	$100	$125	$150
3/4 time	75	95	115
1/2 time	50	65	75
Cooperative (full-time institutional training with training in business or industrial establishment supplemental)	80	100	120

Eligible veterans pursuing a program of education (a) while on active duty or (b) on less than one-half time basis will receive an allowance computed on the basis of - (1) regular charges for fees and tuition; or (2) $100 per month for a full-time course which ever is less.

Payments for correspondence study computed in each instance on the basis of established charges involved.

Amount of Educational or Training Assistance

Basic monthly assistance payment rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents			
	None	One	Two	More than Two (the amount for 2 + the following)
Institutional				
Full-time	$130	$155	$175	$10
3/4 time	95	115	135	7
1/2 time	60	75	85	5
Cooperative (full-time institutional training with training in business or industrial establishment supplemental)	105	125	145	7

Training assistance allowances paid under apprenticeship or other on-the-job training programs are paid according to the period of time the eligible individual is enrolled:

Period of training	Number of Dependents		
	None	One	Two or More
First 6 months	80	90	100
Second 6 months	60	70	80
Third 6 months	40	50	60
Fourth and only succeeding 6 month period	20	30	40

SUBJECT	P.L. 90-77 (cont'd)
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance (cont'd.)	Basic monthly assistance payment rates: Type of Program — Number of Dependents Allowances for farm cooperative training were paid under the same computations as "cooperative" training. The rate for persons on active duty or those pursuing a program less than 1/2 time is computed at the rate of established charges for tuition and other fees required of non-veteran students or $130 per month for a full-time course whichever is less. The rate for persons pursuing flight-training is computed at the rate of 90% of the established charges for tuition and other fees required of non-veteran students and the veteran is charged 1 month of his total entitlement for each $175 paid to him for his flight-training. Correspondence courses: retain provisions of 89-358.

SUBJECT	P.L. 90-631 October 23, 1968

Amount of Educational or Training Assistance

Basic monthly assistance paument rates:

Type of Program	Number of Dependents			
Institutional	Retain provisions of P.L. 90-77			
Cooperative	"	"	"	"
Training Assistance	"	"	"	"
	None	One	Two	More than 2 (two plus the following per each child)
Farm cooperative training				
Full-time	$105	$125	$145	$7
3/4 time	75	90	105	5
1/2 time	50	60	70	3
Active duty or less than 1/2 time:	Retain provisions of P.L. 90-77			
Flight training:	"	"	"	"

Correspondence study retains the assistance provisions with the addition that for each $130 paid the veteran will reduce 1 month from his period of entitlement.

CRS-15

20

SUBJECT	P.L. 91-219 March 26, 1970			
Amount of Educational or Training Assistance	Basic monthly assistance payment rates:			
	Type of Program	Number of Dependents		
		None	One	Two	Each dependent above two
	Institutional				
	Full-time	$175	$205	$230	$13
	3/4 time	128	152	177	10
	1/2 time	81	100	114	7
	Cooperative (full-time institutional training with training in business or industrial establishment supplemental)	141	167	192	10

Training assistance allowances paid under apprenticeship or other on-the-job training programs are paid according to the period of time the eligible individual is enrolled:

Period of training	Number of Dependents		
	None	One	Two or More
First 6 months	$108	$120	$133
Second 6 months	81	92	105
Third 6 months	54	66	79
Fourth and any succeeding 6 month periods	27	39	52

SUBJECT	P.L. 90-219 (cont'd)

Amount of Educational or Training Assistance (cont'd.)

Allowance for farm cooperative training are as follows:

Basis	Number of Dependents			
	None	One	Two	More than two (two plus the following per each child)
Full-time	$141	$165	$190	$10
3/4 time	101	119	138	7
1/2 time	67	79	92	4

The rate for persons on active duty or those pursuing a program less than 1/2 time is computed at the rate of established charges for tuition and other fees required on non-veteran students or $175 per month for a full-time course, whichever is less.

The rate for persons pursuing flight training is computed at the rate of 90% of the established charges for tuition and other fees required of non-veteran students and the veteran is charged 1 month off his total entitlement for each $175 paid to him for his flight-course.

The rate for correspondence courses is computed on the basis of the established charges for tuition and other fees required of non-veteran students and the veteran is charged 1 month of his total entitlement for each $175 paid to him for his correspondence course.

III. Proposed Legislation Referred to the Veterans' Affairs Committees

There have been 68 separate bills introduced in the House and the Senate. Some of these bills duplicate each other. In cases of duplication the first bill introduced has been discussed. The bills are divided by subject, those bills which affect more than one area have been cross referenced. These summaries are brief and designed to cover only the major provisions of the bills described.

A. LISTING OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The following is a listing of all the bills which involve veterans' education and training which have been introduced in the 92nd Congress, 1st Session, and referred to the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House or the Senate.

Senate:
- S. 740
- S. 1776
- S. 1918
- S. 2063
- S. 2161
- S. 2163
- S. 2660
- S. 2666
- S. 2744

House:
- H.R. 232
- H.R. 298
- H.R. 413
- H.R. 2523
- H.R. 3349
- H.R. 3351
- H.R. 4223
- H.R. 4864
- H.R. 5052
- H.R. 5053
- H.R. 5188
- H.R. 6042
- H.R. 6130
- H.R. 6148
- H.R. 6904
- H.R. 7659
- H.R. 7668
- H.R. 8094
- H.R. 8282
- H.R. 8266
- H.R. 8604
- H.R. 9609
- H.R. 9613
- H.R. 9627
- H.R. 9662
- H.R. 9779
- H.R. 9823

House: H.R. 9824
H.R. 9894
H.R. 9968
H.R. 10043
H.R. 10044
H.R. 10168
H.R. 10169
H.R. 10224
H.R. 10391
H.R. 10432
H.R. 10504
H.R. 10543
H.R. 10565
H.R. 10603
H.R. 10605
H.R. 10648
H.R. 10774
H.R. 10775
H.R. 11400
H.R. 11534
H.R. 11552
H.R. 11571
H.R. 11720
H.R. 11922
H.R. 11954
H.R. 12052
H.R. 12074
H.R. 12241
H.R. 12251
H.R. 12254
H.R. 12255
H.R. 12345
H.R. 12365

B. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCES

1. Split Payments for Tuition and Subsistence:

There are four proposals to return to the WW II GI Bill system of administering veterans' educational and training assistance. A return to this system would provide for separate allowances for tuition (including fees and other necessary expenses) and monthly subsistence expenses, rather than the present system which provides a 'lump sum' to cover both tuition and living costs. All four bills provide a substantial increase in the amount of assistance provided for veterans in programs of education and training.

S. 1918 (with amendment no. 584)

This bill provides that Vietnam era veterans in any program of education and training shall receive the same assistance: tuition and fees up to $3000 per year and a subsistence allowance (if studying more than half-time) which varies by the number of dependents which the veteran has and the extent of his participation in the educational program. (This bill provides that the veteran may receive additional tuition assistance if he requests it, resulting in a reduction of the veteran's basic entitlement in proportion to the extra assistance received.) In a full-time program for example a single veteran would receive $214 monthly, and a veteran with one dependent $280. This bill also adjusts the subsistence allowance according to the cost-of-living changes as reflected by the Consumer Price Index each year, provides for a reduction in the subsistence allowance when a veteran is working and receiving pay, and extends the maximum limit on assistance by 12 months, to 48 months.

S. 2163 (Identical to H.R. 9609, 9627, 10043, 10044, 10224, 12052, 10432, 10603, 10648)

"The Vietnam Veterans Act of 1971"

This bill provides for educational assistance equal to the cost of tuition (up to $1000 per year) for veterans studying in institutional or

cooperative programs. The bill also provides subsistence allowances for those in an institutional program who are studying more than half-time which are equal to the present 'lump sum' payments. These subsistence payments also vary with the number of dependents and the extent of participation in the education or training programs. This bill would combine farm and non-farm cooperative programs, providing subsistence allowances for non-farm cooperative veteran-trainees at the rates for full-time farm cooperative payments. The rates for farm cooperative subsistence allowances remain the same as the present 'lump sum' allowances. The provisions relating to educational assistance for those on active duty or studying exclusively by correspondence, or studying on a less-than-half-time basis are retained from the present system.

H.R. 9824 (identical to H.R. 12255, H.R. 12074, S. 1918 without amendment no. 584)

This bill provides,for veterans who have served in the Indochina Theatre of Operations during the Vietnam era, in any program of education or training, up to $3000 per year to cover tuition and fees, and a variable subsistence allowance (for those studying more than

half-time). There is included a provision for the reduction of the subsistence allowance when a veteran is receiving compensation for work or time spent in an on-the-job training program.

H.R. 10504 (Identical to H.R. 12365)

"Veteran's Readjustment Benefits Act of 1971"

This bill provides for educational assistance to pay for the cost of tuition (up to $1000 per year) for veterans studying in an approved educational or training institution. This bill provides that a veteran may receive more than $1000 if he requests it, resulting in reduced entitlement in proportion to the extra assistance given. It also provides subsistence allowances for those in a program studying more than half-time, there are slight changes in these rates from the present 'lump sum' rates. Those in a non-farm cooperative program are to be given subsistence payments equal to full-time farm-cooperative subsistence payments. The rates for both farm and non-farm cooperative subsistence payments are slightly increased from the present 'lump sum' assistance rates. This bill also provides a quarterly review of the cost-of-living increase as reflected in the Consumer Price Index, such that if the increase in a calendar quarter is greater than 3%,subsistence rates shall be increased proportionally.

2. Increases in "Lump Sum' Educational Assistance Allowances:

S. 2161 (Identical to H.R. 11571)

"Veterans' Education and Training Assistance Act of 1971"

This bill authorizes a general increase in the amount of educational assistance allowance given to veterans in all types of educational training courses. A single veteran in a full-time course will now receive $220 as opposed to the present $175. The allowances for those with dependents are increased proportionally. The allowances for farm cooperative, co-operative, and apprenticeship, or on-the-job training are also increased. Those who are receiving allowances based on study, while on active duty, by correspondence only, or on less than a half-time basis also receive an increase from $175 maximum to $220 maximum. The bill also provides increases in assistance allowances for those in the vocational rehabilitation programs, and those receiving assistance under the War Orphans' and Widows Educational Assistance Act.

H.R. 3351

This bill provides increases in monthly assistance to those pursuing a program of "farm cooperative" training. It also provides greater emphasis on supervised work experience as a criteria of an approved course of "farm cooperative" training.

H.R. 9779

This bill provides increases for institutional, cooperative, farm cooperative, training educational assistance allowances based on the rates applicable in December 1971 multiplied by 59.1 percent. Educational assistance allowances for apprenticeship or on-the-job training will be increased on the basis of the rates payable in January 1971 multiplied by 59.1 percent. The rates for allowances for those studying while on active duty, less than half-time, or exclusively by correspondence increases from $175 maximum to $277 maximum. This bill also provides for increases in allowances for those receiving assistance under the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act which are proportional to those increases given to veterans. It also provides for an automatic increase in the educational assistance allowance proportionate to any increase in the Federal minimum wage.

H.R. 10168

This bill provides increases in the more than half-time institutional educational assistance allowances and in the cooperative program assistance allowances. The payment for a single veteran in a full-time institutional

program increases from $175 to $210. The bill adds several new provisions such that those receiving education assistance for institutional or cooperative training shall be reimbused for the expense of their necessary textbooks. Another provision which would be added is the annual adjustment of the educational assistance allowances for more than 1/2 time institutional and cooperative training on the basis of the change in the cost of tuition and in the cost-of-living. This bill also extends the maximum limit of assistance by 12 months to 48 months.

H.R. 10169

Increases the educational assistance allowance to those in a course of vocational rehabilitation. A single veteran receiving full-time institutional training would under this bill receive $162 per month rather than the present allowance of $135 per month. This bill also provides for the yearly adjustment of these allowances on the basis of the changes in the cost-of-living for the preceeding calendar year.

H.R. 11954 (Identical to 12345)

"Veteran's Education and Training Amendments of 1971"

This bill makes three major changes in the present system of educational benefits: (1) rate increases, (2) advance educational assitance payments, (3) program adjustments.

The rate increases affect those in programs of vocational rehabilitation, insitutional, cooperative, farm cooperative, apprenticeship, on-the-job training, flight training, active duty (including PREP), and those receiving assistance under the War Orphan's' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act.

A single veteran in a full-time institutional program would receive under the provisions of this bill, $190 monthly, 3/4 time $139, half-time $88. The assistance for flight training, correspondence courses, less than half-time, active duty training (including PREP) and for widows are increased by the same proportion as the rate for a single veteran in full-time institutional study.

Advance Vocational Rehabilitation and Education allowance payments are designed to provide assistance at the beginning of the semester to meet the extra expenses which arise at that time. At present a veteran must first enroll, then apply for assistance which is paid for the month in which he has pursued his studies. The bill would authorize payments on the basis of acceptance into an approved program and in advance of the month in which the studies are pursued. Thus, a veteran beginning study in September would receive, at the beginning of that month, payment for whatever fraction of September he was in school plus his October assistance. The subsequent payments would also be paid in advance. This program would affect those in vocational training, institutional training (more than half-time) and widows and war orphans in similar programs. Provisions are added which would extend authority for the VA to hire veteran-students in full-time programs for part time work.

Further provisions are made for adjustments in the present system of educational assistance. These include: (1) the creation of an intermediate application step to include counseling by a service

education officer, (2) changing the "two year" rule that prohibits enrollment in a school less than two years old, such that if a school has moved outside the general locality but retains the same faculty, curriculum, and students, and the course has been offered for more than two years, enrollment would be authorized, (3) change in the administration of correspondence course assistance, such that the administration is the same as that for flight training assistance, based on 90 percent of total cost, rather than on total cost as is currently provided, (4) approved institutions of correspondence study would be required to have a pro-rata refund policy based on the number of lessons serviced, (5) a revision is made in PREP -- changing its name for "Predischarge" to "Preparatory" Education Program, (6) changes would be made to authorize correspondence and training courses for war orphans and widows. The change in the "two year" rule would also apply to widows and war orphans, as would training for the educationally disadvantaged, (7) those receiving aid for half-time study under the War Orphans' and Widows' Act would receive their benefits under the same system as veterans.

C. NEW PROGRAMS

The following bills add new programs to the system of veterans, educational benefits; some of the bills also provide changes in existing programs and therefore are cross-referenced under different topics (See also advance payments, H.R. 11954, widows and orphans, H.R. 5188, 7668.)

S. 740

"Veterans' Advance Educational Payment and Work-Study Act of 1971"

This bill would provide three major new proposals: alteration of the payment of allowances under an 'Advance Payment' plan, education and training under a 'Work-Study' plan, and the repayment of federal educational loans by accelerated assistance allowances.

(1) Advance payment of educational assistance allowances: This program is designed to provide additional funds at the beginning of the school term to meet special expenses which arise at that time. The new system is optional and would be available for those pursuing half-time study or more. The established criteria for course work still apply. The advance payment would be equivalent to the payment for the month in which the program begins plus the payment of the following month. The

succeeding payments would also be in advance form. In order to receive advance payments the veteran must provide evidence of enrollment or acceptance and intent to enroll in an approved course of education, specifying the starting date of study and the number of credit hours, and the number of dependents claimed. Those in less than half-time status, or in correspondence or flight training are not eligible for advance payments. The present provisions provide that those in less than half time receive a lump sum for the entire course one month after certification of enrollment is received.

(2) The work-study program is essentially a VA sponsored part-time job program. The program would provide advance payment for the promise of work during the semester or term, the payment being pro-rated on the number of work hours promised. Those pursuing full-time vocational rehabilitation and those pursuing any other program of approved education or training would be eligible for this program. In order to determine the number of student-veterans whose services can effectively be used, the VA is to take a yearly survey of geographical areas. The choice of applicants will be made by the institutions and the VA in conjunction.

The bill specifies several factors which would govern the determination of which eligible student-veterans shall be offered the work-study agreements: need, availability of transportation, motivation, and in the case of a veteran who is a minority member, the disadvantages incurred by members of such a group, in the case of a disabled veteran, the compatability of his physical condition with the work assignment.

(3) Repayment of Federal educational loans: The bill also provides that a veteran may credit unused educational entitlement to reduce or pay off his indebtedness for an educational loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Federal government. The loan must have been made after April 29, 1970 for education pursued prior to the veteran's performance of active duty service. The veteran may apply to have his educational assistance allowance accelerated on the basis of unused entitlement earned after June 30, 1970. The payment of an accelerated allowance can be made no more than four times per loan, but will be made in the amount which the veteran determines is most advantageous to him, within his entitlement. These payments will be deducted from the veterans entitlement such that for every $190 paid the veteran will have 1 month less available educational assistance allowance.

This bill makes further changes in that it provides for the extension of the requirement that certification of enrollment and attendance must be submitted to the VA before assistance is paid, to apprenticeship and on-the-job and flight training. At the present time this provision only applies to correspondence courses.

This bill also provides changes in the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act such that persons entitled to benefits under such Act would also be entitled to receive advance educational payments.

S. 2666 (Identical to H.R. 11922)

This bill would provide for VA support (in grants and other forms) for the creation of a full-time veterans' advisory and assistance officer at any institution of higher education to counsel and advise veterans on education and career guidance. This bill would also provide a new trial program under which the VA would make grants to institutions of higher education to provide a one-year probationary enrollment for veterans who have a high school diploma but are academically deficient under standard entrance criteria.

S. 2744

"Servicemen's and Veteran's Education, Training and Job Assistance Act of 1971"

This bill provides for new programs to counsel and train both those on active duty and those who have been discharged. This act is divided into five titles; (1) The Charter of Economic Opportunity, (2) Job Training, (3) Job Placement, (4) Predischarge Education Program, (5) General Provisions.

(1) The Charter of Economic Opportunity: provides that every member of the armed forces is entitled to receive; a high school education, the opportunity to take refresher or preparatory courses, to facilitate a change from military service to some form of training, training for a skilled civilian job, and assistance in securing a job after discharge. This title also provides that the Department of Defense would provide trained counselors to individually advise every member as to the opportunities afforded them by this act and/or how to most effectively benefit from these opportunities. The Department of Defense would establish regional academies to provide those members of the armed forces and veterans who do not have a high school diploma the opportunity to receive one. These academies are to use existing facilities of military installations wherever possible. Those receiving such education would not be charged and would be provided with room and board as long as he pursued his course of training satisfactorily.

(2) Job Training: This Title would provide training to enable members to obtain skilled or semi-skilled jobs after discharge or release from active duty. This training is to be given in areas in which there is expected to be a civilian demand. This training is to be given through agreements with businesses, labor organizations, or any private persons or government agency.

In order to be eligible the veteran must apply within one year of the enactment or 120 days after his discharge or release from active duty. No member or veteran would be charged for this training, and room, board and transportation of those pursuing the program shall be paid. Those receiving training are also to receive a monthly subsistence allowance.

After completing the course of training the veteran or member would be rated as to employability. Any employer who hires a member or veteran who has been trained in this program would be entitled to a subsidy of 50 percent of the trainees wages, the length of the subsidy is dependent upon the trainee's employability rating. This subsidy is not to exceed $1,000 for three months of employment.

(3) Job Placement: This title would require the Department of Defense to collect and maintain current information regarding employment opportunities throughout the nation. This information shall be made available to all members of the armed forces prior to their discharge and shall be made available to veterans upon request. The Department of Defense would be responsible for encouraging potential employers to visit military installations to interview and recruit members for civilian employment.

(4) Predischarge Education Program: This section states that it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary of Defense encourage and assist the members of the armed forces in preparing for their future education, training, or vocation by providing them with an opportunity to enroll in and pursue a program of education prior to their discharge or release from active duty. (This is a continuation of the PREP program which is already in existence.) The Department of Defense shall encourage all eligible members to take advantage of the programs offered to the maximum extent offered.

(5) General: This section would provide that any member who has been serving in a combat zone shall be advised of the opportunities and assistance available to him at least 30 days prior to his discharge.

Provides for the appointment of a Deputy Secretary of Defense for Education and Training and the appointment of an advisory committee to advise the Deputy Secretary of Defense. The Deputy Secretary would be required to submit a report within sixty days of the appointment of the advisory committee setting forth specific actions to be taken to implement this act and an estimate of the funds necessary.

H.R. 6904 (Identical to S. 2063, H.R. 3349, 12241)

This bill authorizes the advance payment of educational assistance allowances for courses other than flight training, or correspondence training, on a more than half-time basis. The veteran would receive an advance payment equivalent to the payment for the month in which the program begins plus the payment for the following month. The subsequent payments will also be received in advance form. In order to receive advance payment, the veteran must send the VA proof of his acceptance or enrollment in a course of training.

H.R. 8266

A veteran may presently use his educational assistance entitlement to obtain a commercial pilot's license if he is already in possession of a private pilot's license. Under the provisions of this bill if the veteran

uses his entitlement to obtain a commercial license under the procedure presently specified and has not used up his entitlement, after obtaining this license he is eligible to be reimbursed by the VA for the cost of the training he received in order to get his private pilot's license. The veteran is entitled to receive either (1) the amount equal to the actual costs incurred in training for his private pilot's license or (2) an amount equal to $175 for each month of his remaining entitlement whichever is the lesser.

D. CHANGES IN ENTITLEMENT ELIGIBILITY
[See also: entitlement limitation, S. 1918, H.R. 10168, eligibility, H.R. 5053, H.R. 10775]

S. 2660

This bill would provide that the term 'wife' for the purpose of veterans' benefits would include the husband of any female veteran, and the term 'widow' would include the widower of any female veteran. This would eliminate the current requirement that in order for a female veteran who is receiving an educational assistance allowance to receive the benefits applicable for one dependent (her husband) the husband must be permanently and totally incapable of self-support.

H.R. 232 (Identical to H.R. 2523, 4864)

This bill would enable any veteran who had served on active duty as a result of a callup of the reserves or of the National Guard after August 4, 1964 and who is an eligible veteran because of this duty, to count his initial military training (not more than six months) for the reserves or National Guard (if served after January 31, 1955) as active duty for the purpose of entitlement to educational benefits.

H.R. 298 (Identical to H.R. 6148)

This bill would enable any veteran who has served on active duty in a combat zone as a result of a callup of the reserves or of the National Guard after August 4, 1964 and who is an eligible veteran because of this duty, to

count his initial military training (not more than six months) for the reserves or the National Guard (if served after January 31, 1955) as active duty for the purpose of entitlement to educational benefits.

H.R. 413

This bill would provide for up to eighteen months of additional educational assistance for graduate school study for those veterans who have received 36 months educational assistance under chapter 34, or 48 months educational assistance under chapter 35 of title 38 U.S.C. if the person has completed one year of graduate school. The bill would also extend the period after discharge during which benefits may be received.

H.R. 5052

This bill would enable a veteran who was previously trained under the provisions of the vocational rehabilitation program, and who has become unemployable due to technological changes in or affecting his occupation, to be entitled to further vocational rehabilitation.

H.R. 7659

This bill increases the maximum entitlement for educational benefits from 36 months to 54 months, but only for those discharged after the enactment of the bill.

H.R. 8282 (Identical to H.R. 9662, 10391, 10565)

This bill would restore entitlement to educational assistance to veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict. Any such veteran who has not exhausted his entitlement would be given extended time in which to use it

H.R. 9968

To permit a veteran who served on active duty during the Vietnam Era to use his educational assistance during a ten year period rather than an eight year period as is currently applicable.

E. CHANGES IN THE WAR ORPHANS' AND WIDOWS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT
[See also: increase in educational assistance payments; S. 2161, H.R. 9779, S. 740 equal criteria institutional vocational training, H.R. 8604]

H.R. 5053

This bill provides that the children of veteran with a service-connected disability of more than 50 percent but defined as less than total may receive some educational assistance. If the parent is defined as 60% disabled the child will receive 60% of the assistance given to those defined as War Orphans.

H.R. 5188

The provisions of this bill include the introduction of apprenticeship or on-the-job training as an approved course of instruction for War Orphans and Widows. The bill would provide a monthly assistance allowance of $108 in the first six-month period, $81 during the 2nd six-month period, $54 in the 3rd six month period, and $27 during the fourth and any succeeding six-month period. The program would be run essentially the same as the apprenticeship, on-the-job training program for veterans.

H.R. 7668 (Identical to H.R. 10774, 12251)

This bill introduces a new program for widows and wives who are eligible to receive educational assistance under the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assitance Act. If the widow or wife has no secondary school diploma

or is in need of additional secondary school training to pursue a course of education to which she is entitled, the VA may approve the enrollment of these wives and widows under the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act. A further provision is that no enrollment in evening secondary school courses will be approved as more than half-time training.

H.R. 10775

This bill is designed to entitle widows of persons who die as a result of service-connected disabilities incurred in the Vietnam theatre of operations to enroll in a course of training exclusively by correspondence. The educational assistance allowance for such training would be computed on the basis of the established charges of the institution, and for each $130 paid for this program the widow's entitlement shall be reduced by one month.

F. CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION

There are several bills which do not substantially change the system of veterans' educational benefits but which make minor changes in the administration of these benefits.

H.R. 8094 (Identical to S. 1776, H.R. 9613, 9823, 12254)

This bill extends the provisions defining acceptable absences from college level educational courses to make them applicable to non-college level education courses. This is designed to provide equal treatment for those enrolled in vocational education courses.

H.R. 8604 (Identical to H.R. 6042)

This bill provides for the application of the same criteria for determining acceptable absences from course work for both college and non-college level training courses. This bill also provides the same type of equalization for those receiving educational assistance under the War Orphans' and Widows' Assistance Act.

H.R. 9894

This bill would enable those enrolled in certain types of adult evening high school courses to be defined as 'full-time' for the purpose of receiving educational assistance benefits.

H.R. 11400 (Identical to H.R. 11552)

This bill provides that where an approved institution of higher education has moved location retaining the same faculty, curriculum, and students, and where in the opinion of the VA the move was made for justifiable reasons an eligible veteran may be enrolled in the institution. This would provide a further exception to the regulation that a veteran may not receive veterans educational benefits if enrolled in a school in existance less than two years.

H.R. 11534 (Identical to H.R. 11720)

This bill provides an exemption to the restriction that a veteran may not receive educational benefits when enrolled in an institution in operation less than two years, such that an institution whichhas moved but retained substantially the same faculty curriculum and students without a change in ownership.

H.R. 10605

This bill provides that if a veteran transfers between terms from one approved institution to another approved institution and remains in essentially the same course of study, his educational assistance allowance will be continued so that there will be no break in payments.

ERIC Clearinghouse
JUL 19 1972
on Adult Education